

MAJOR ISSUES OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

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Abstract: India and Pakistan are two south Asian neighbours who remained a part and parcel of each other till the first half of the 20th century. The partition of India in 1947 made them two sovereign states. Unfortunately since then the relations between the two have been far from being satisfactory and healthy. The legacy of the partition still determines some of Indo-Pak relations. The people of the two countries have strong emotional, cultural and historical links and yet, the political relations between the two have been almost continuously tense strained and conflictual. The menace of terrorism of Pakistan origin has made Indo-Pak problems more complex and problematic.

India and Pakistan are two major countries in South Asia region having emerged on the world map as a result of partition of the Indian sub-continent in August, 1947, relations between the two countries are rooted in common history cultural heritage and all above by the interdependence but this did not happen after India and Pakistan came into being in 1947, as their relations have remained strained, conflictual and competitive. The history of Indo-Pakistan relations has been mainly a story of conflict and discord, mutual distrust and suspicion. It has resulted from a number of intricate factors like legacy, the difference in religion and race, conflicting national interest and ideologies, power struggle between the two countries, the role they have played in International Politics and various territorial disputes including Kashmir. External factors like rivalry between the two super power, the U.S military aid to Pakistan, Pakistan's membership of the western alliance system, china's close collaboration with Pakistan and her military and nuclear agreement with it also adversely effected Indo Pak relations India has been conscious of her size population, economic potentialities and strategic importance. Her size is four time bigger than Pakistan on the other hand Pakistan and East Pakistan(Now Bangladesh) and both well separated from each other by more than 1000 miles. This is difference between them in resource, products people language and cultural background.

The only factors which integrated both the countries for more than two decades was religion. The partition of India on the basis of religion further embittered rivalry between the Hindus and Muslims. As the basis of partition was supposed to put an end to the religious fanaticism, but it has not been provide true at the time of partition serious communal riots which occurred in Indian subcontinent had created tension in both the countries. So there is no doubt that history of India Pakistan relations is a history of conflict, this conflict cropped between the two countries because of various international and external confusions operating with in and upon the two countries.

The following major issues and problems determined the nature of India and Pakistan relations:

THE PROBLEM OF MINORITIES: First the problem of the minorities. The partition of India took place on the basis of two nation theory by Jinnah. A large number of Hindus could not migrate from Pakistan and even a number of Muslims stayed on the permanently settled in India creating the problem of minorities. one of the most tragic and serious problems that Merged as the side effect of the partition was the transfer of population beginning with months before 1947.the migration was largest in modern history involving perhaps 12 millions person following both ways In spite of such migration the problems of religious minorities was not solved in the state. About 40 million Muslims remained India and 10 million remained in East Pakistan. The fever of religious communalism happening of 1947.

PROBLEM OF EVACUEE PROPERTY: second problem emerged as a result of partition nearly a million non-Muslims migrated from Pakistan and nearly 0.25 million Muslims from India to Pakistan. owing to the migration of non-Muslims in Pakistan to India and the Muslims to India to Pakistan on mass scale the problem of evacuee property also came up causing serious difference between India and Pakistan. About nine millions Hindus and Sikhs migrated to India from Pakistan and some 79,00,000 Muslims moved from India to Pakistan these migrants left all their movable and immovable properties in their native places. An agreement was reached between the government of India and Pakistan with regards to the status of displaced banks, transfer of bank accounts and funds of evacuees and transfers of lockers and safe deposits further cases with regards to transfers of remaining lockers etc. Another problem was the division of assests. The cash balance of India was about RS 4,000 Millions out

of which Pakistan wanted RS 1000 millions India was not willing to give such a big share to Pakistan . However Pakistan refused to pay to India RS 55 Crores which it was pay as its share. Number of meeting between representative of two countries where held to discuss the issue of evacuee property but this did not bear fruit.

WATER SHARING CONFLICT: The partition also created the problem related to the distribution of water but in western and eastern river system of sub-continent. As regards the disputes relating to the water of the eastern rivers, these arose mainly after 1960. The Indus problem resulted owing to the partition of Punjab. Before the partition of six rivers of Punjab the Indus ,the Jhelum ,the Chnab , the Ravi ,The Satluj and the Bias irrigated the land of Punjab specially the British owned “crown waste land”. The partition gave this area to Pakistan .Even after the partition Pakistan wanted this old system to continue in other words it wanted the continued supply of waters of the eastern rivers as well even through the three eastern rivers rise and mainly flow in India and Indian part of Punjab badly needed these waters for irrigation. These three rivers, moreover carried a little less than one fifth of the total flow of the Indus waters system.

CONFLICT RELATED TO BOUNDRIES DISPUTES: The partition of India created a series of boundary conflict between the two countries on several occasions. Serious clashes have been taken place between the armies of both the countries . The unnatural and undemocratic boundaries between India and Pakistan led to numerous controversies and armed clashes. After the partition both countries started in the right earnest, implementing Redcliff Award. However two sides failed to demarcate the Runn of kutch-sindh boundary. It resulted in the worsening of mutual relations between sino-India and Pakistan but in 1965 Pakistan started concentration of arms in the runn of kutch in kanjerkot area. Both the government of India and Pakistan claimed kanjerkot as their own territory. Several peace exchanges was made between India and Pakistan but all in vain but in May 1969 the final demarcation of the ran border be completed. The demarcation of entire boundary between Pakistan and India in the Rann of Kutch was completed in accordance with the international tribunals. so Rann of Kutch problem was solved by both countries.

CONFLICTUAL ISSUE OF PRINCELY STATES: At the time of the transfer of power to India and Pakistan ,question of the future of the native states remained unsolved and the same was left to the wishes of the native status. The issue of accession of three states Jammu and Kashmir, junagarh and Hyderabad led to tension and strain in the indo-pak relations . The princely state of junagarh was a Hindu majority state (80%) ruled by a Muslim ruler sri Mohabat khan Hussain on 20feb, 1948 a plebiscite was held in Junagarh for deciding its future. The verdict of the problem came in favour of India only 91 person voted in favour of Pakistan. After this verdict Junagarh became apart of India. Hyderabad was the most important and highly developed princely state. The internal situation in Hyderabad however deteriorated as a result of atrocities which Razakars a pro Nizam Muslim group started committing against the Hindus, raided trains, molested women and generally took law into their own hands on 13 September 1948 the Indian army marched into Hyderabad and subsequently took over the administration of the state.

KASHMIR ISSUE: partition of India and Pakistan created more policies and resolves ones. Right in 1947, Kashmir issue came to be a crucial and most irritating issue in the Ino-Pak relations. Both the countries have failed to solve the problem. After the independent the Hari Singh Maharaja of Kashmir could not decide whether he should accede to India or to Pakistan. Pakistan tried to occupy the Kashmir valley with the help of thousands of infiltrators. In such a situation, the maharaja of Kashmir agreed to accede to India on 26 oct 1947.

INDIA – PAKISTAN WAR 1965: In the period 1964-65 there was considerable anxiety in Pakistan that its military advantage was had been built up through alliance with west would be eroded in the walk of India’s massive rearmament both by the west and soviet union. The sino-India was of 1962 further stained the relations between the two countries. Pakistan supported chain indirectly which yielded nothing but tensions. Pakistan’s displeasure over the emergence of warmth and understanding between India and the USA which involved the agreement for the American arms made the Indo-pak relations more complicated. In early 1964 Pakistan sent troops to occupy chand bet area of north of Rann of Kutch but withdrew when the India troops moved in. However in April 1965 then developed a war between India and Pakistan on the issue of ownership of Rann of Kutch.

Pakistan once again in September 1965 tried to capture the state Kashmir through force but failed, finally due to the U.N interventions ceasefire was declared on 23 September 1965. Both countries agreed to ceasefire. In fact the was of 1965 has in many ways demonstrated these relations and deteriorate beyond the certain limit.

INDO-PAKISTAN WAR 1971: Indo-pak war was started on 3 December 1971. The force of Pakistan started committing border violations and the situation become explosive. When on 23 November four Pakistan siber jets violated India air-space Pakistani

jets first attacked on area of Agartala in Tripura and on Amritsar, halwara and Agra. The planes of "Pakistan" Air force commended an attack on several Indian air fields. The Indian vigilance prevented this by mid night Indian Air force went into action against Pakistan and launching a counter attack on Pakistan air fields. Indian army gave them befitting reply on 16 December 1971 the General Niazi the commander of Pakistan force in Bangladesh surrendered to Lt.General J.S Arora of India. It was indeed a short but a decisive war that produced for reaching impact on power structure in south Asia sub-continent. In December 1971, war was fought between two countries resulted in emergence of Bangladesh as a sovereign state. Pakistan holds India responsible for the war and adopted an eye for an eye approach towards India.

KARGIL WAR(1999): In may 1999, Indo- pak relations took a turn towards the worst when it became known that Pakistan backed intruders, In fact, Pakistani troops in disguise had illegally occupied and fortified several hill features in the kargil sector of J&K. It was a stab in the back. India felt gravely annoyed at this act of deceit when it became known that Pakistan had used the Lahore meeting as a camouflage to cover its evil designs. India ordered her defence forces to throw out the Pakistani troops, to recapture the positions and to restore the sanctity of the LOC.

In May 1999, Indian forces began military operations, including air strikes and within a month were in a position to recapture several hill features, and by mid June they reached within 1-3 Km of LOC. The situation initially described as a war. like situation soon developed into a limited war with the potential to develop into a full Indo-Pak war the kargil war resulted into a military and diplomatic defeat for Pakistan.

CROSS BORDER TERRORISM: Pakistan got engaged in creating big troubles for India in Kashmir, it started openly supporting and helping the militants in Kashmir. It restated its traditional view of Kashmir issue. It started talking of a "Jehad" for securing the right of self – determination for the people of Kashmir. In Pakistan political parties using the Kashmir and anti India cards for securing support and credibility from the masses. In fact, the leaders of Pakistan made it their business to promote anti-India environment in Pakistan. The Kashmir questions continued to be used for acquiring legitimacy at home India baiting continued to be the mainstay of Pakistan's goal of security identity as a nation. The emergence of Pakistan backed successionist and anti-India forces in Kashmir valley created high voltage tension and gave rise to a war –like environment. Fortunately, despite big tensions, war did not break out. The confidence building measures were outlined but were never translated into action. Pakistan sponsored terrorism and militancy in Kashmir came to be a highly dangerous and hard reality of Indo-Pak relations. This factor always continues to determine Indo-Pak relations.

CONCLUSION: Right from 1947, there has been in existence conflict and opposition in Indo-Pak relations. As Dr.Mohammad Ayoob writes,"Almost since the day the British withdrew from south Asian subcontinent, the two major countries of the region, India and Pakistan have been living in a state of perpetual cold war". The problems generated by partition and the emergence of a dispute over Kashmir gave a bad and unfortunate beginning to the course of relations between them. Even today, differences over several issues like terrorism and apprehensions about each others intentions and goals continue to make the environment of Indo-Pak relations quite stressful and strained.

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